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TWO CENTS.

EUROPE AND SOUDAN

Germany Acquiesces in England's Forward Movement.

PLAYING THE MARPLOT

Future of the Dreibund Subject of Speculation.

FEVERISH ANXIETY

that the recent conferences at Berlin between the Austrian minister for foreign affairs. Count Goluchowski: the Italian ambassador at Berlin, Count Lanza di Busca, and the German imperial chancellor, Emperor William of Germany, and with combined salaries of which exceed \$2,500 a Great Britain a party to the understandings arrived at, had more significance than was generally admitted by the press or public at the time. The rearrangement of the dreibund with Great Britain as an active instead of a silent partner in the arrangement was evidently only the first step in the direction of attempting to make alterations in the map of Africa, with the consent or support of the dreibund, this being looked upon as being the price agreed upon with Great Britain for the latter's support of Italy and incidentally of the dreibund.

But behind the scenery so carefully arranged at Berlin there is, it is believed by the government and press here, a great deal going on regarding which explanations must be promptly furnished by Great Britain or serious trouble may follow. In fact, if the Toulon correspondent of the Figaro this morning is to be believed, mat-ters have already reached such a dangerous stage that orders are expected there at any moment for the French Levant squad-ron to proceed to Egyptian waters.

A Popular Warning.

The newspapers here, generally speaking, approve of the attitude of M. Berthelot. the minister for foreign affairs, in personally communicating to the British ambassador, the Marquis of Dufferin, as announced at the cabinet council yesterday, the dangers which might arise from the advance of British-Egyptian troops up the

The newspapers this morning advise M. Berthelot to persist in the stand he has taken, even if he did not follow precedent

of Salisbury is more deeply committed than he wished through the action of Baron Cromer (the British diplomatic agent in troops.

On top of the last question mentioned a dispatch from Berlin was received this morning, that the North German Gazette plan. announces that Great Britain has asked the powers sharing in the control of the Egyptian debt administration to allow her to expedition to Dongola, which is at would accord with the views of the other forming the dreibund, particularly the Italian cabinet, has instructed the German commissioner of public debt at Cairo accordingly.

This, of course, places Great Britain be-fere the world as being again supported by Germany.

Russian Intrigue.

game being played between the powers at the present moment. Advices received here from Rome today say that French and Russian agents are actively intriguing there in efforts to detach Italy from the dreibund. It is asserted that these agents have spent a great deal of money in order to assist in bringing about the overthrow of Signor Crispi, the late premier, who was known to be a staunch adherent of the dreibund, and incidentally, to help the accession to power of the Marquis di Ru-dini, who is reported to be lukewarm toward the dreibund. These agents are now said to be doing everything possible to in-flyence the new Italian cabinet to effect a change in its foreign policy which would detach Italy from her allies. If Italy detaches herself from the drei-

bund she must do so before May 6 of the present year, on which day notice must be given by any power desiring to withdraw from the dreibund, otherwise the "bond of the three powers' continues for another six years.

The Balkans Question.

A special dispatch from Rome says that it is reported there that Emperor William desires a modification of the dreibund which would enable Germany to come to ar understanding with Russia in regard to the Balkans. But as the Balkan question was one of the most important factors in bringing about the formation of the dreibund, the Rome dispatch is not much con-sidered here. Germany would most likely find herself supported by Austria and Italy and syn.pathized with by Great Britain in any action she might think herself comelled to take in the settlement of the Balkan question.

A dispatch from Massowah this morning says that Gen. Baldissera, the Italian commander-in-chief, has ordered all non-comvsn, as the Italian military commande there has expressed the opinion that their dithdrawal will enable the garrison to hold out until the Atbara river rises in July. Special Cairo dispatches today say that serious disturbances are taking place daily at Byrouth. It is added that 15,000 armed Christians have paraded the streets warning the Moslems to be ready to protect themselves against agression.

ERRAND OF MYSTERY.

Assistant Secretary Hamlin Closeted

With David A. Wells. NORWICH, Conn., March 18.-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Hamlin arrived in Norwich last evening from Washington, and went at once to the residence of David A. Wells, where he spent the night, remaining in consultation with him until a late hour, and also being closeted Neither Mr. Wells nor Secretary Hamlin will consent to an interview, but it is con-jectured that a matter of importance was

Against Insurance Taxes.

ST. LOUIS, March 18 .- The Northwestern Masonic Aid Association in its own behalf and also of the Mutual Life of Philadelphia, the Security Life of New York, the Mutual Reserve Fund Life of New York, and many other similar concerns, has asked the circuit court for an order restraining State Superintendent of Insur-ance Waddell from levying the 2 per cent tax. The petitioners claim the act does not apply to them, as they do business on

A LEGAL QUESTION ST. ASAPH'S OPENED

Will Commander Brice Resign His Position in the Navy?

Conflict of Opinion as to Whether He Can Lawfully Draw Two Salaries From the Government.

An interesting legal question has arisen in connection with the nomination of Commander J. J. Brice of the navy as commissicner of fish and fisheries. It is as to whether Commander Brice will have to relinquish his position on the retired list of the navy in order to accept the other much more lucrative office. As a retired officer he receives about \$2,700 a year. The salary PARIS, March 18.-The government and of the office to which he has been nompeople of France are beginning to realize inated is \$5,000 a year, and moreover it is practically a life position.

According to some naval authorities, he cannot legally draw the salaries of the two offices, while others hold that there is nothing in the law to prevent it. On one side year. On the other hand, it is said that there are numerous precedents against this there are numerous precedents against this contention, the most prominent instances being the case of Gen. Sickles, who drew pay as United States minister to Spain while he was also drawing pay as an officer on the retired list, and the case of Gen. Rosecrans, a retired officer of the army, who held the office of register of the treasury for many years. In each of these cases the office of register of the treasury for many years. In each of these cases the retired pay alone was nearly double the alleged legal limit of \$2,500.

It is conceded that there is no legal objection to come the state of the

jection to officers on the retired list of the navy holding civil office under the governnavy holding civil office under the government when the combined compensation does not exceed the sum of \$2,500 per anrum. There are two cases of this kind in the Navy Department at the present time. Lieut. Gibson, a retired officer of the marine corps, and Ensign Rea of the navy, retired, are performing the duties and drawing the pay of clerks in the department. These cases, however, offer no parallel to the case of Commander Brice for the reason that they are both within the limit of son that they are both within the limit of ce mpensation.

If Commander Brice shall be confirmed If Commander Brice shall be confirmed without requiring him to relinquish his rights and privileges as a retired naval officer, he will receive the snug sulary of \$7,700 a year for life. It is said that Commander Brice may resign from the navy in order to accept the other better-paying civil office, but it is not considered likely that he will do this unless it is found to be necessary.

EXTEND THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW.

in Order Expected That Will Include a Vast Number of Positions. The President is seriously considering a in transmitting his objections through the French embassy in London.

The Figare says: "Great Britain's attimission extending the operations of the tude is an outrage upon Europe, and is civil service law so as to include all of-virtually a breach of faith. The Marquis fices in the civil department of the governcivil service law so as to include all ofment, appointments which do not require confirmation by the Senate. The matter Egypt), who by sending a small force up has been under consideration for some the Nile instead of sending the 20,000 men necessary to capture Dongola hopes for a reverse which will involve the sending of the various departments, and it is said that it has been practically concluded to front and the consequent prolonging of take the action indicated. It is said that occupation of Egypt by the British occupation of Egypt by the British belief that the President will announce his action within the next few weeks. According to reliable authority everything, except a few minor details, has already been arranged for the execution of the

It has been an open secret for many months that chiefs and assistant chiefs of divisions in all the departments were to be placed in the classified service, and an use a portion of the reserve fund to pay for order to that effect has been delayed only by a desire to have the order more compresent estimated to amount to only f2-000,000, and that Germany, having ascer-tained that her acceptance of the proposal dential. Such action would place within the operation of the civil service law a vast number of offices in the customs serv ice, the internal revenue service, the subreasuries, the United States mints, the Indian service, all civil employes of navy yards not laborers or skilled mechanics, and innumerable other employes in detach-

It is admitted at the White House that There is, however, another feature in the game being played between the powers at the powers at the powers at the powers at the civil service law wherever it can be the civil service law wherever it ca done with propriety and benefit to the service, but that any statement that he had decided upon any course of action in the matter is premature, if not altogether unauthorized.

EX-GOV. CAMPBELL.

Not a Presidential Candidate-Will Be No Bolting at Chicago.

Strolling through the Capitol yesterday was ex-Gov. Campbell of Ohio, who is still talked of for the democratic presidential nomination.

"Governor," said The Star reporter, "your friends are talking of putting your name before the Chicago convention for the democratic presidential nomination." The governor's black eyes twinkled as he

said: "I am not a candidate under any circumstances. Any good man will suit me. I am attending strictly to private The reporte: then referred to the talk of tolting the convention if its action does not

"I will say here and now," said the noted Ohioan with emphasis, "that I expect to abide the result of the convention and support the nominee, and every other democrat ought to say so. The first thing that ought to be understood is that neither the extreme silver nor gold men will bolt the party, and there will be plain sailing. The party is capable of looking after the inerests of the people of the country, and when the aggregate wisdom of the convention decides on a certain course and on certain men, all ought to acquiesce. nusn't have all this talk about bolting this or bolting that. The democrats must go there and try to make a platform. After they do so every democrat ought to stand on it."

THE CUBAN RESOLUTIONS.

Senate Foreign Relations Committee

Will Stand by the Substitute. The Senate committee on foreign relations decided today to stand by the agreement reached by the Senate conference and to support the House Cuban resolutions as a substitute for the Senate resolutions on the same subject. The committee was not a unit on the proposition, but it was carried by a safe majority. The discussion in the committee indicated that most of the members preferred the Senate form of resolution, but there was placed against this argument that of expediency, and this line of reasoning won the day. Among the objections made to the House declaration were those based upon the grammatical construction, and the reference to this construction, and the reference to this country's commercial interest in the settlement of the Cuban question. These blemishes were generally admitted, but it was contended on the other hand that the House was wedded to its expression, and that it might be even more difficult to get that body to accept the Senate resolutions than it is proving to be to get the Senate to take those of the House. It was also contended that the principal objection in the Senate was not so much to the House resolution as to any expression whatever. Senator Sherman, as chairman of the committee, was requested to keep the Cuban question as well to the front as possible, and to get a vote at the earliest practicable

The Season's Business Began Again Today.

A ROUND-ABOUT SCHEME OF BETS

All Gambling Done by Way of Wheeling, W. Va.

A NEW FORM OF TICKET

A Star reporter called on Assistant Commonwealth's Attorney for Alexandria County Leonard Marbury this morning for information in regard to prohibiting the opening of the foreign book at the St. Asaph race track today, which is held by the authorities to be a violation of the Maupin bill passed by the Virginia legislature at its recent session, and which was thought to be of such wide scope as to prohibit gambling in all forms throughout the entire state.

Mr. Marbury stated that no warrants had been sworn out and no arrangement had been made for making any arrrests today, but that he himself would be on the ground at the opening of the book, so as to get an insight into the way the matter was going to be conducted.

It is his intention to have some responsi ble party place a bet, in order that reliable evidence may be obtained. Then warrants will be sworn out tomorrow and the operators "pulled" for violating the law.

Form of the Ticket.

The following is the exact form of the ticket which is given to the bettor in exchange for his money:

"VIRGINIA JOCKEY CLUB.

"Please forward for me to Wheeling, W. Va., the sum of \$\frac{1}{2}\tau\$, to be placed on Horse \to \text{, at the best odds obtainable.} Charge for Commission Ten Cents. "It is understood and agreed that the Virginia Jockey Club acts in the premises as a Common Carrier, for the purpose of transferring the money above mentioned to the place designated.

"NOTICE.—Amount of order returned, less Commission, when a failure to execute is due to accidental or other unavoidable delays in transmission."

No Arrests Today.

At 2 o'clock the telegraph operator called out the names of the jockeys who were to ride at New Orleans and St. Louis. The regular loungers could be seen, with pencil in hand, writing the names on their program. There were about 150 present, and the majority of them were ex-employes of

A former official of the track said, in conversation with a Star reporter, that the Maupin bill was unconstitutional, inasmuch as it read that no person or corporation could forward a bet to a race track, but did not say anything about forwarding a bet to a private party.

Chariff Palmer and his deputies were on grounds, but no arrests were made. Edward Burke, leading counsel for the track officials, was present. Assistant track officials, was present. Assistant Commonwealth Attorney Marbury was also on the scene. No arrests will be made

From the Other End.

today.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. PITTSBURG, Pa., March 18.-It leaked out here this morning that an arrangement had been made between the proprietors of St. Asaph race track, Washington, and the owners of the different poo rooms in Wheeling, W. Va., by which the track is to be opened and bets made on the races at Wheeling. This would evade the law very nicely, would enable the track to go on without interruption. The deal was finally consummated this morning, Nate Fail of Wheeling being the man to finally consummated this morning, arrange the details. It is not known when the full account of the scheme will be made public nor when it is intended to

WISCONSIN REPUBLICANS. They Meet in Harmony and With Enthusiasm.

MILWAUKEE, March 18.-The republican state convention was called to order by Chairman Jones of the state central committee at 12:30 this afternoon. The Academy of Music was packed to the door by delegates and spectators, making the most enthusiastic political gathering ever held

in this city. Secretary Ewing announced that there was no contest between any of the delegates and the reading of the list of delegates was dispensed with. John G. Esch of Lacrosse, a popular young republican, was chosen chairman of the convention amid applause.

In accepting the honor, Chairman Esch said protection and its offspring, reciprocity, were not dead issues, but would be living issues until they had been settled, and is remained the high duty of the party which proclaimed and defended them both to see that they were settled right. The republican party's financial history in the past was sufficient guaranty of its ability to meet the requirements of the present. In behalf of all classes in Wisconsin, and the nation the convention should ask the delegates to St. Louis to nominate "an honest money candidate on an honest money platform." President Esch, continuing, alluded to Allison, Morton, Reed and McKinley, and said any of them would command the full sup-

THE MASSACHUSETTS.

She Has Gone Seaward for a Trial

NEW CASTLE, Del., March 18 .- The United States battle ship Massachusetts, which left Cramps' ship yard yesterday for her builders' trial off Cape May. anchored off this place during the night. At'10:35 o'clock this morning the big ship weighed anchor and steamed down the Delaware, bound for the sea. She will probably be given a spin on the ocean this afternoon, anchor in the Delaware bay tonight and make her trial trip over the Cremp course tomorrow.

FIVE FIRES AT ONCE.

Incendiaries Touch Off the Town of

Peoria. PEORIA, Ill., March 18.-The fire bell was clanging almost incessantly between midnight and 2 o'clock this morning. Five alarms were turned in. The first fire was in the Hutchinson cooperage works, the largest plant of its kind in the city. The engines had scarcely returned to their quarters when two alarms called them to the Manhattan distillery, where an immense hay stack was in flames. They had just got the better of this fire when a few blocks away from them, at the cooperage works of Madigan, Walsh & Co., flames were seen to burst, and two more alarms-came in rapid succession. The cooperage works were practically destroyed. All are said to be incendiary.

KENTUCKY REPUBLICANS ON MISSIONARY WORK

They Will Strive to Elect Weissenger's Successor.

Then They Hope to Elect Boyle Sena tor at the Special Session That Must Be Held.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. LOUISVILLE, March 18.-Although the Kentucky legislature adjourned yesterday sine die without coming to any result in the senatorial race, the fight is still on, and Kentucky may yet be represented before Senator Blackburn's time expires. The republicans held another caucus in Frankfort last night, and issued an address to the people of Kentucky, setting forth their side of the disgraceful termination of the legislative session. This address is to be followed up with the strongest organization the party ever had in the state, and a stubborn fight will be made for everything

A special election has already been called to elect a successor to Senator Weissenger in the Louisville district, and if the republicans win, which is very likely, they will then have a majority in joint assembly, after throwing overboard Poor. The failure of the democratic senate to pass the revenue bills will force the governor to call an extra session, and it is the purpose of the republicant then to elect Mr. Boyle. Senator Blackburn looks for success in 1897, but he may be tripped up before that

STATUE OF HANCOCK.

It is Expected That It Will Reach Here Next Week.

Unless all signs fail, the equestrian statue of Gen. Hancock will surmount the pedestal awaiting it in the reservation at the northwest corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 7th street before the end of next week. The statue was cast in bronze by the Gorham Manufacturing Company of Providence, R. I., in accordance with the design and models of Mr. Henry J. Ellicott, sculptor of this city, and is now in course of transportation to this city. It is expected to reach here by the end of this week or the beginning of rext week. The shipment was made by water as the cheapest and safest method of transportation. The precise date of arrival is not stated.

Mr. Ellicott has informed Col. Wilson, who represents the government in the matter of the shipment. There will be no formali-ties on its arrival here. The statue was cast la pleces. On their arrival here they will be taken from the wharf to Hancock Park by the representatives of the Gorham Company and assembled on the pedestal. As is usual in such cases, the statue will Company and assembled on the pedestal. As is usual in such cases, the statue will be covered, and it will remain for the authorities to say when it shall be unveiled. Under the contract with Mr. Ellicott, he has until April 23 to get the statue in position. No arrangements have yet been made for the formal unveiling of the statue and consequently it is not yet become tue, and, consequently, it is not yet known when that ceremony will take place.

THE HORSA'S OFFICERS.

Writ of Error 13 Shiras of the Supreme Court. Associate Justice Shiras of the United States Supreme Court today Issued a writ of error to the district court for the eastern district of Pennsylvania in the case of Capt. Wiborg and Mates Petersen and Johansen of the steamer Horsa, arrested, tried and convicted in that court of a vioation of the neutrality laws between country and Spain. The writ will have the effect of bringing the decision into the Supreme Court for review. Pending the de-cision of this court Justice Shiras' order provides for admitting the Horsa's officer

The application for the writ was made by Charles L. Brown of Philadelphia, at-torney for the officers.

NEBRASKA REPUBLICANS.

Senator Thurston on the Settlement of the Differences as to Instructions. Referring to the report that the republicans of Nebraska had wired to him submitting to ex-Senator Manderson a plan of settlement of the differences existing between them as to the instructions to be given the Nebraska delegates to the next republican national convention, Senator Thurston said today that he had received nothing of this nature except a suggestion from Mr. Manderson's friends for a modification of the terms he had outlined in a previous dispatch, which has been published. He had, he said, assented to this modification. He added that he would be entirely willing that the Nebraska delegates should be instructed to present the name of Mr. Manderson to the St. Louis convention, provided it should be apparent that this could be done without endargering the chances of Maj. McKinley.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

Application of the Civil Service Law to Be Investigated.

Senator Lodge today introduced a resolu tion that may result in an interesting manner. It empowers the committee on civil service and retrenchment to investigate and report upon the administration of the civil service law in the government printing office as affecting the "separation from service of the thirty-five employes referred to in the printed correspondence furnished the Senate under Senate resolution of January

He explained that he presented the resolution with the unanimous approval of the committee on civil service, and, acting for the chairman, Mr. Pritchard, who was abmatter be given immediate consideration. Mr. Hill, however, objected, and the resolution went over until tomorrow. As there are two other resolutions ahead of this one, it is not certain that the case will come up in the Senate at tomorrow's session. But it will not be drapped, and before the final adjournment comes it is highly prob-able that there will be a full investigation of the whole matter of the application of the civil service law to the government printing office.

Representative Hunter Back. Representative Hunter of Kentucky, who recently came within one vote of being elected to succeed Senator Blackburn, was on the floor of the Senate today for the first time since the great fight that has just resulted in a draw in the blue grass state began. He bore a smiling counte-nance and did not bear any visible evidence of his disappointment, and shook hands gracefully with several Senators. He had long chat with Mr. Carter, chairman of the national republican committee, and ex-plained to him the inside history of the

struggle. Today's Presidential Nominations. The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Treasury—George P. Decker, collector of customs for the district of Genesee, N. Y. Postmasters—George W. Merrill, Orange, Mass.; James V. Crawford, Morristown, N. Y.; Louis R. Benedict, Ellenville, N. Y.

Government Receipts. National bank notes received today for redemption, \$324,674. Government receipts: From internal revenue, \$319,046; customs, \$296,828; miscellaneous, \$15.065.

Senator Vest Makes Another Attack on the Administration.

THE PRESIDENT SEVERELY CRITICISED

The Bayard Censure Resolutions Up In the House.

SPEECHES FOR AND AGAINST

There had been some prospect that the Cuban debate in the Senate might be brought to a close today, but owing to the indisposition of Mr. Mills (Tex.), who had the floor on this subject, a change of program was contemplated when the session opened by which Mr. Thurston (Neb.) would proceed on the Du Pont case.

An animated controversy arose over the resolution of Mr. Cannon (Utah) directing Secretary Smith to execute the law for the public opening of the Uncompanders Indian reservation, Utah. Mr. Cannon said 2,000,000 acres were involved, and he wished this mandatory resolution to overcome the delays of the Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Gordon (Ga.) responded that after conference with Secretary Smith he had learned that vast mineral wealth, particularly asphalt, existed on these lands. The Secretary was desirous of protecting the government against rapacious persons and corporations seeking to control these valuable deposits. The Secretary felt that the government ought to receive some benefit, either by royalty or otherwise, so that the public might receive the benefits in-stead of giving them to one great corpora-

Mr. Chandler asked why Mr. Gordon or the Secretary did not ask to repeal the law

instead of ignoring the law?

There was some disposition to cut off the debate so as to go on with Cuba or the Du Pont case, and Mr. Gordon peremptorily objected to going on with the Utah subject. Mr. Wolcott protested, however, that Cuba and the Du Pont case ought not to crowd out all other subjects. The new state of Utah ought to have a few min utes on a matter concerning her interests. The Senate thereupon adopted Mr. Can-non's motion to proceed with the consideration of his resolution. He followed with a sharp criticism of the Secretary of the Interior for failing to exe-

cute the law. The Secretary's course was such as to ultimately put the lands in the hands of a monopoly instead of opening them to the whole public. Mr. Wolcott added that the lands belonged to the public, and should not be kept from the prospectors, who were encouraged by the government, and who would open up these vast tracts and make them valuable.

Mr. Vest's Criticism. Mr. Vest followed in criticism of th

Secretary's course. "There was a time," said Mr. Vest, "when a cabinet officer who violated a law would be brought before the bar of this Senate." Mr. Vest gave his personal knowledge contained the greatest asphalt deposits in existerce-sufficient to supply this country for centuries. Heretofore it was a costly and rare article, taken mainly from a small

large investments made toward bringing these deposits to cities for roofing and pay ing purposes. A bill was passed directing the opening of the lands, but the Secretary of the Interior nullified it. It was nullifion the excuse that Congress did not know what it was about. The Secretary's cours was in behalf of rich investors, who were the only ones who could bid on a public auction for the lands.

Mr. Vest said he had protested personally to Secretary Smith and had told him th entire western interest would oppose his pose it to Congress. Thereupon Secretary Smith answered that he would get a friend from Georgia to introduce it.

At this point Mr. Vest was aroused to another of those remarkable bursts which electrify the Senate.

The President Attacked. "There is a disposition on the part of the present administration," said he, "to treat the western people as though they were in a condition of pupilage; as though they needed correction and guardianship and guidance."

Our President had given a recent evidence of this feeling toward the west, proceeded Mr. Vest. It was during the President's attendance at a missionary meeting in New York. "I am sorry to say it," said Mr. Vest, "but there seems to be a disposition on the part of the present administration to treat condition of pupilage, that they did not know their own rights and their own in-terests, and they must be informed ex cathedra from the east in regard to what is best for them and what should be done for them. Even the President of the United States lately, on a missionary occasion (laughter), spoke of the west as a land of immorality and crime. He stood with the ghastly light of hell holes of the rum sellers of New York blazing upon him, and, cantingly, said home missions must be used to civilize and Christianize the men who have left their homes in the civilized east and gone out amongst the mountains and valleys of that wild and

woolly west. (Laughter.) Our President stood with Dr. Talmage on one side and the Rev. Sheldon Jackson on the other, and gave us a new version of that blessed old missionary hymn which we have heard so often in our childhood:

From Montana's sinful mountain: They call us to deliver Our land from Error's chains. There was long and loud laughter as

Mr. Vest repeated the lines in tones of in-

tense sarcasm. "We are told," continued the Senator, "by high ecclesiastical authority that his excellency has lately laid down his honors at the feet of Jesus. I am glad to know it. It has been the general impression of the democratic party that the mugwump and incense burners have got all those honors and intend to keep them. I have great respect for the Christian religion and missions at home and abroad, but, Mr. President, it is a slander upon the men who, with rifle in one hand and an ax in the other, have gone out and blazed the pathway of civilization in those western

The Western Men Defended. "I am a western man, and went to Mis-

wilds.

sourl when it was frontier in sight of the Indian and the buffalo. I have lived with those people nearly fifty years, and I say to our President now that if he will in terrupt hunting ducks in North Carolina and silver democrats in Kentucky long enough to come out west we will show him a God-fearing, self-respecting, law-abiding people; we will show him churches, in which there is real and unaffected piety. Our church spires may not reach so near to heaven as those of the east, and our church organs may not have the melliflous tones o fthose in the east, but our people are worthy the respect of any administra-

"But I do not rise for the purpose of again criticising this administration, I rose to say most emphatically that this habit of Secretaries or members of the cabinet fieliberately trampling upon the laws of Congress and refusing to carry them out has gone to an extent that de-

Hearing Continued in the Electric Light Pole Case.

The Commissioner Tells About the Law and Wire Conduits-Taking of Testimony Was Finished.

The hearing in the case involving the charges against President Thomas and others of the United States Electric Light Company growing out of the action of the company in erecting a pole at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 15th street was resumed in the Police Court this morning for the purpose of receiving some evidence in rebuttal. The defendants were in court with their counsel when the case was called. Attorney Thomas for the District and his assistants, Duvall and Pugh, were also there.

Commissioner Powell was in court in re sponse to a summons sent out by the defense, as well as for the purpose of giving evidence concerning the testimony yesterday of the defendant, Capt. Thomas.

J. B. C. Shipman of the District engineer department and J. J. Purcell, an employe of the electric light company, were called. The former was asked concerning the condition of the 15th street duct, but, as he had no personal knowledge of its condition he was excused.

The witness Purcell gave evidence con-

cerning the condition of the duct, and he said that another wire could not have been put in it.

Commissioner Powell was then put on the stand and examined at length by counsel. His attention was called to the steno-graphic report of Capt. Thomas' evidence given yesterday, and he was questioned

Witness examined the pole after he had heard of Mr. Marean's letter to Capt. Thomas about the condition of the pole. Witness walked around the pole and examined it, but did not see that there was any break in it. There was not a crack or split in it so far as he could see, but the pole was somewhat decayed. Not satisfied with his examination he had an inspector make an examination, who reported that he had not found evidence of the alleged weakness of the pole.

About Capt. Thomas' Evidence. Witness then told of the conversations between Capt. Thomas and himself, which were mentioned in the course of Capt. Thomas' testimony yesterday. During one conversation witness said he thought that the law did not contemplate that overhead wires should be permanent. thought there was sufficient room in the conduit for the wires. The Commissioner did not remember

some of the things stated by Capt. Thomas He said that on one occasion mentioned Capt. Thomas said he could not get a permit to put in a conduit, but did not ask for a permit. Capt. Thomas did all the talking. He made no statement that did not agree with Mr. Thomas, the attorney, on the law, but he did say that Attorney Thomas' decision did not cover the case before them.

This morning Commissioner Powell said he was informed that Inspector Allen had reported the pole unsafe. This report was heard of it until this morning. Questioned by Mr. Wilson witness said that the pole was somewhat decayed.
"I think it is not particularly unsafe," he said, "and I don't think it is safe." Commissioner Powell, in answer to a question, stated that he construed the law

from issuing permits to lay underground conduits. "But you interpret the law to provide hat where the Commissioners deem it advisable to lay a conduit they might do so?" asked Mr. Wilson. "For house connections, yes," replied Commissioner Powell. "The law provides for such an exception."

Permits Granted. Commissioner Powell explained that the construction of the law cited above was determined on about two years ago, and since

that time no permits for the laying of new conduits had been granted, he thought. "Why," asked Mr. Wilson, "wasn't there a permit issued last night for a new conduit on the east side of 9th street between Pennsylvania avenue and F street?" "Not that I know of," was the reply. "If such was the case it was propably for the

enewal of an oid conduit

"How about East Capitol street?" "There probably was a permit issued for that street," admitted Commissioner Powell, "but it was a special case in connection with the building of the new roadied of the Metropolitan Railroad Company." "Now, as a matter of fact," Wilson, "during the past two years have not permits been issued for the laying of from twelve to fifteen miles of conduits?"
"I don't deny it," replied Commissioner
Powell, "but if the permits were issued, they were illegal."

"Did you not issue the permits yourself?" "I cannot say, but if I did, that fact would not legalize them." "Can you state what application for permit to build a conduit was the first to be denied since the limitation of the act covering the matter?" "The one for the conduit on the south side of F street between 9th and 15th streets northwest, I think," replied Com-missioner Powell.

The Testimony Closed.

Mr. J. B. C. Shipman, an inspector of street lighting, told of the laying of wires by the Electric Lighting Company on 9th street, H street and Vermont avenue. Judge Kimball called to the stand John M. Jeffries, an employe of the Electric Lighting Company, and asked concerning the stays placed to nold the old pole at 15th street and Pennsylvania avenue, and

the reply was to the effect that a wire was fastened to guy the pole for a few days, until a new pole could be erected.

Capt. Fiebeger testified that he had no knowledge of an examination of the pole in question prior to March 1 last.

Capt. Thomas, the president of the company, stated that over fourteen miles of conduit have been built, all under permits issued by the Commissioners, and no appli-cation was ever refused prior to that for the

conduit on F street. This closed the testi-An adjournment was then taken until Friday morning at 11 o'clock, when arguments

TOOLS OF TRADE.

Horse, a Tiger and a Dog Admitted Free of Duty. Many curious questions arise in the ad

ministration of the customs laws. Recently a man named Arthur Kahlbeen arrived at New York, accompanied by a horse, a tiger and a dog. The collector of customs as sessed duty on these animals under the tariff provision for "live animals." Mr. Kahlbeen appealed from this decision. He claimed that the animals were entitled to entry free of duty under the provision of the free list for "tools of trade," &c. He represented that the animals were trai and had been used by him in his occupation as a circus performer in Europe for several

years. The case was taken before the United States circuit court for the southern district of New York, and a decision rendered in favor of the importer. Attorney General advised against taking an appeal in this case, and the decision of the appeal in this case, and the decision of the court will therefore stand as the practice of the Treasury Department in such cases Hereafter trained animals for circus purposes will be admitted free of duty as "tools of trade."

MAJOR POWELL TESTIFIES MILLIKEN'S CASF

If you want today's

news today you can find

it only in The Star.

His Trial for Entering Judge Phillips' House at Night.

THE PRESENTATION BY COUNSEL

The Story of the Incident Told by

CASE STILL ON

the Phillips Family.

The long delayed case of the United States against Benjamin H. Milliken, charged with housebreaking in the night with the intent to commit a felony, came up for trial this morning in Criminal Court No. 2, before Judge Cole.

The Milliken case is one that has given rise to all sorts of surmise and conjecture during the past eight months. On the night of July 4 last he was discovered in the house of Judge Samuel F. Phillips, where, according to the charge, he had gone with unlawful intent toward Judge Phillips' daughter.

Judge Phillips' law partner, Mr. Fredk. D. McKenney, was summoned to the house shortly after Milliken was discovered, and assisted in turning the latter over to the

Milliken's defense at the time was that he was under the influence of liquor and was not responsible for his actions. The history of the case since then is familiar

Milliken has been for a number of years past a well-known man around the city. He is about thirty-five years of age, slightly bald and with a long reddish mustache. ly bald and with a long reddish mustache. He has occupied positions under the government, and was not unknown in Washington society. When he arose this morning to plead not guilty to the indictment, he was immaculately dressed, in a long cutaway coat of dark blue cloth with trousers to match. His florid complexion took on an even deeper hue as he rose and



Milliken, the Defendant.

faced the judge. He showed but slight evidences of nervousness, and entered his plea in a clear, firm tone of voice. The government was represented by Mr. A. A. Birney. Milliken's counsel were Judge John Goode of Virginia and Mr. D. E. Anthony of New York. Only a few minutes were occupied in securing a jury, the first twelve men of the regular panel being satisfactory

Mr. Birney's Opening Address.

The opening address to the jury was made by Mr. Birney. He said that the government would attempt to show that Milliken, who had been acquainted with Miss Phillips for some time preceding, did on the night in question forcibly enter the Phillips house with the intent to commit rape. Milliken, he said, called at the house that night at an early hour and asked for Miss Gertrude. She excused herself to him and later the two Phillips girls, Gertrude and Elinor, retired to their rooms. The former occupied the front room of the house and the latter the rear room. Shortly after midnight Judge Phillips, who was asleep on the second floor of the house, was roused by the cries of his daughters. Hur-rying upstairs he at first thought that their fears were groundless, but later he found that there was a man in the closet between the two rooms.

He escaped over the trat som into the rear

room, and later was found by Mr. Phillips and Mr. McKenney on the roof of a shed in the rear of the house.

He was as much disguished as a quick change of clothing might accomplish; his coat was turned inside out and his shoes were tied together and strung over his shoulder. Mr. Birney claimed that more

than enough would be proved to warrant the jury in bringing in a verdict against the defendant. Judge Goode for the Defense In opening for the deferse Judge Goode said that he wanted it distinctly understood that he did not intend, nor did his client intend, to reflect in the slightest upon the character of Miss Gertrude Phillips. He would not have undertaken the defense had it been otherwise. On the contrary, Judge

Goode said, the vindication of Mr. Milliken

would be the complete vindication of Miss

Phillips. The defendant had known Miss



Judge Goode for the Defense.

when his circumstances warranted, to offer her honorable marriage. In his address Judge Goode made it evident that intoxication would be the foundation for the de-It was the Fourth of July, said Judge

Goode, and, either because it was the natal day of his beloved land, or because he had a little tiff with his lady love, he indulged too freely in spirituous drinks. Between noon and 3 o'clock he drank six whisky punches.
Six Whisky Punches.

"And, gentlemen of the jury," said Judge Goode, persuasively, in his mellifluous southern voice, "you know what that means: six whisky punches." And there was a faraway echo of regret in the judge's tones.